ABSTRACT

A voice recognition system applies speaker-dependent modification functions to acoustic feature vectors prior to voice recognition pattern matching against a speaker-independent acoustic model. An adaptation engine matches a set of acoustic feature vectors X with an adaptation model to select a speaker-dependent feature vector modification function $f()$, which is then applied to X to form a modified set of acoustic feature vectors $f(X)$. Voice recognition is then performed by correlating the modified acoustic feature vectors $f(X)$ with a speaker-independent acoustic model.